

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol VII.

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Ng. 343

DEBATE ON THE Convention Question.

CONTINUED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec 18 1831.

Mr. MOREHEAD said, this subject was one of great interest to the State, and on the decision of which no man could feel indifferent. It is a question which is calculated to call forth that kind of public feeling which is necessary for the welfare of the country.

Mr. M. was sorry to see any thing like party feeling introduced into this argument. He must tell the gentleman from Newbern (Mr. Hawks) that he had misunderstood the remark of the gentleman from Salisbury (Mr. Fisher) when he said we will have a Convention; it was not the language of menace, which he used, but of prediction.

If he could prevail on his friends from the East to attend dispassionately to a plain statement of facts, he should have no doubt of convincing them that our present representation is unequal and unjust, though they might still doubt the policy of the proposed amendment.

But the gentleman from Newbern has endeavored to excite an alarm in the committee, which was calculated to prevent a fair discussion of the merits of the question.

The gentleman from Halifax (Mr. Johnston) had compared the situation of our large and small counties to the States of New York and Rhode-Island, under the General Government. [Mr. A. explained.] How are these States represented in Congress? Like the counties in this State in the General Assembly? No, Sir, the United States are each of them distinct and independent Sovereignities, whereas our counties are marked out by lines changeable at the will of the Legislature. Congress cannot divide a State, or interfere with it at all. Mr. M. hoped, therefore, this comparison will pass for nothing.

Do we, asked Mr. M. see property represented in the General Government? No; the Senate is composed of men representing the sovereignty of the several States. Go, then, to the House of Representatives. Is any thing like property there respected? No; nothing but freemen, with the exception of three-fifths of other persons, which was a matter of compromise with the Southern States at the time the Constitution was formed.

And is there any reason, (asked Mr. M.) why property should be represented in this government? If so, how would gentlemen have property represented?

How is the Senate at present composed? Is not the representative of the landed interest of the country? Is not this a sufficient representation of property? Would you have your slaves represented as in the general government? Would you have property represented in both Houses? If so, you would put it in the power of wealth to dispose of the destinies of your country.

But the gentleman from Newbern says that Mr. Jefferson and Madison, whom he calls the high priests of Republicanism, are in Virginia, where no person unpossessed of freehold property is permitted to vote for a representative, yet he says they do not complain, nor are their unrepresented people less ready to fight the battles of their country. Sir, in the late contest with Great Britain we have seen the early yeomanry of Virginia ordered to fight for her protection; we have seen them fall victims to the climate and to exposure; and they now lie mouldering in the dust, sacrificed by the laws of a country in which they had no voice; sacrificed by the laws of a State in which they were legislatively annihilated. Mr. M. said he admired the character of Virginia; he revered her sages; but he hoped he should not be considered as a political friend, when he told the committee, he considered to think that the poor freemen of his State should ever be excluded from the Legislative councils of the country.

To whom, ask Mr. M. did this Country belong, when it burst the British fetters and became independent? It certainly belonged to the whole community, and not to the wealthy alone. Why, then, should the people be deprived of any privilege for which they jointly fought and to which they are justly entitled?

Mr. M. believed, if he could assure him that the situation of this State would always remain as it now is, he would not be in favour of calling a Convention; for the gentleman of that committee held the Constitution more sacred than he did. He approached it with that awe, with which

Moses approach his God while the thunder of Sinai were playing around him; he touched it with that diffidence with which the Israelites touched the ark of the Covenant. But the foundation of our political fabric is rotting; we must repair it in time, or in time it will tumble.

What Mr. M. asked was the situation of things at the time when our present Constitution was formed? The Eastern part of the State was almost the only part which was inhabited. The West had but few settlers. But our lands are now rising in value, and our population is every day increasing, while the Eastern part of the State remains much the same. Take us, said he, poor as we are, and where is the boasted superiority of the East? Mr. M. spoke thus for this remark; but said, the moment this subject was introduced, the gentleman from the East made it a party question.

Mr. M. said, he had made a few calculations on this subject, which he would offer to the committee. In this estimate, he had given Granville to the West. He had considered Wake as neutral, as she ought to be. She is as much the darling of the West as of the East. He had made his calculation first as the gentleman from Newbern wished it to be, according to Federal numbers.

The total amount of population (including slaves and free persons of colour, is 638,829. The whole Federal population of the State is 555,839. The Federal population of the 27 Western counties is 305,015, which reckoning 2,993 persons to send a member, entitles them to 102 members, instead of 81, which they now send. The Federal population of the 34 Eastern counties is 234,100, which entitles her to 78 members only, instead of 103, which she now sends.

The Federal population of Wake county entitles her to six members. Representation, then, upon the Federal principle, entitles the West to 21 members more, and the East to 24 less than they now send into the Legislature, and Wake to 3 more.

Go to the next principle of representation; that of free white population and taxation. The taxes of the whole State (exclusive of clerks and auctioneers) is \$65,735 60. Taxes of the Western counties are \$31,184 9; of the Eastern, \$33,203 14; of Wake county, \$3,348 7. Estimating \$353 for each member, and the Western counties will send 88; the Eastern 91, and Wake 6.

Go to the next branch of the principle, that of free white population, to which the opposers of these resolutions have the greatest objection, and the Western part of the State, will be entitled to 31 more members than she has at present, and the Eastern part to 34 less.

For the total white population of the State is 419,309. The Western counties have 253,235, which, allowing 2,253 persons to send a member, will give her 123 members. The Eastern counties have 154,014, which will give to them 68 members. The white population of Wake being 11,951, gives to her 5 members.

So that upon the principle of free white population and taxation combined, the Western counties are entitled to 100 members, 19 more than at present. The Eastern counties, to 79 members, which are 23 less than at present. Wake county, to 5 members instead of 3.

Then compound the representation of the Federal population, free white population and taxation, and the Western counties are entitled to 101 members, 20 more than at present, and the Eastern counties will be entitled to 79 members, 23 less than at present. So that, upon the very principles upon which the opposers of the resolutions contend, the West evidently labor under important grievances. But wealth is sufficiently represented in the Senate to afford itself protection. The representation of our state should be upon the principle of free white population, requiring certain qualifications in the representatives, and in the electors of one branch of the Legislature, barely sufficient to protect wealth.

Wealth fattens upon the necessities of poverty; it can bribe; it can corrupt; and whenever it shall have a predominant weight in our government, we may bid farewell to the boasted freedom of our Republic, and ignominiously submit to the yoke of Aristocratic Slavery.

The 34 Eastern counties having a free white population of 154,014, send to the Legislature 102 members; the 27 Western counties send 81 members, which is the same ratio of the East represent 123, 229, leaving a balance of 131,034 free white persons, together with all the ne-

groes of the West arrayed against the negroes of the East, and unrepresented. Add to this, Sir, the vast extent of the West, the health of the climate, the territory acquired from the Indians, the vast increase of the value of the lands and wealth of the West, from internal improvement; add these to the grievances under which we labor, and ere long they will become intolerable, not only to patriotism but to patience itself.

When I predict, under these circumstances, a Convention will be had, can the prophecy be doubted?

We have now met the call of the gentleman from Newbern. Here is our grievance which we wish to be attended to.

No man would be more unwilling, said Mr. M. than myself to touch the Constitution, if I did not think the occasion called for it, and that the time peculiarly favorable. The proposition before the committee ought not to be considered in the light of a contest for power. We do not ask from our Eastern brethren anything to which we are not entitled. Nor would we ask for a correction of this grievance, if it were not constantly accumulating. For, to do our Eastern brethren justice, we acknowledge they have wielded their power with a great degree of justice and moderation, and it is hoped they will continue to do so.

It will be to the East, if we are ever invaded. It may be expected your protection will not be found in your negroes; it will be found in yourselves, or in the strength of the West.

For equal rights and privileges our fathers jointly fought, and bled and died, and their bones now lie hallowing the soil for the freedom of which they fell a sacrifice.

But give us these, and when the demon of desolation shall hover around your borders, and the tragedy of Hampton is to be performed on your shores, call on your brethren of the West, and the mountains will roll their might to the main, carrying protection to your wives, your children, your homes and your country.

Mr. BLACKLEGG observed, that he had not intended to take any part in the debate concerning the resolutions on the table; how important soever their subject matter might be. He was anxious that the discussion should be restricted within very narrow limits; for he feared that our sectional feelings and prejudices might be aroused and exasperated by a protracted discussion of his ungracious subject. On similar occasions, it invariably eventuated, as he believed, in harsh and angry recrimination. He dreaded these anti-national feelings; he deeply lamented their existence; he still more lamented, that our Western brethren should so studiously foster their growth, and increase their acrimony, by annually thrusting upon us this invidious contest; when they must be sensible, that it will prove both unprofitable and unavailing. As he perceived, however, that the debate, contrary to his wishes, was about to take a very wide range, he felt it due to the few gentlemen who opposed these resolutions, on the floor, and also due to his constituents, not to remain entirely silent.

Idonotintend, (said Mr. B.) to enter into an examination, or attempt to detect and expose the fallacy of the gentlemen's arithmetical and statistical calculations. I thought compiled with so much care, and delivered with so much confidence and complacency, he believed they were available. But he left that task to gentlemen who were more experienced and more able to execute it than himself; he knew there were such gentlemen in their places who were prepared to meet them, in due time, on that ground; and to oppose them with statements of an opposite character.

Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. B.) I beg leave to call the attention of the committee to some remarks, made by the gentleman from Rockingham, (Mr. Morehead) in reply to the able address, which his friend from Newbern, (Mr. Hawks), had delivered on the subject.

It will be recollected, Sir, that he (Mr. Hawks) had laid down as the proper basis of representation, a ratio combining both population and taxation—and, resting upon this basis, had called on the gentlemen in opposition to show that our present Constitution is inconsistent or unequal. The gentleman from Rockingham has essayed to do so. Mr. B's present object was to examine whether he had done it satisfactorily. That gentleman, (Mr. Morehead) had extracted from his statistical budget, the facts, that there were, in the Western counties of the State, upwards of one hundred thousand freemen, more than there

were in the Eastern counties; and that the Eastern have a greater number of representatives in the Legislature, than the Western counties. From these data he concludes that the representation is unequal; and that the Constitution should be altered to remedy the grievance. This, surely, is no answer to the argument of my friend from Newbern. However correct the conclusion might be, were we to assume population solely as the basis of representation, he needed not now to say—it was irrelevant to the question now in issue. But, as the gentleman from Newbern assumed, to the question in issue, the conclusion that wide of the mark; it was false and illogical. But if the gentleman insisted that population, solely, should be the basis of representation, he confessed he differed from him, essentially as to the correctness of the principle. He did believe, that in all governments, where the stability of its institutions was deemed important, it was found necessary that property, as well as persons, should be represented in the national councils. The protection of property was one of the strongest incentives to the formation of political societies; it was one of the most indissoluble links which bound us together as a society. It is property which mainly smells the State and National Treasury, by its liberal contributions; without which, indeed, both the State and the Union would crumble into ruins, from their own imbecility. It surely, then, should be duly protected; and it could not be properly protected without representation. Our own colonial experience has taught us this maxim, that nothing can be properly protected, unless its due weight is felt in the national councils; and he experience of all nations, who have had any correct notions of rational liberty, has stamped it with the impress of truth. Our government is not a democracy; a pure democracy; nor did he conceive that it was the intention of the framers of our Constitution to create a nation, as wealthy, as populous, and as widely extended as ours, ever could exist under such a form of government. It is, and was intended to be, a mixed republic, in which, whilst the liberality and freedom of its principles were carefully provided for, its stability and duration were not neglected; a form of government as distinct from democracy, as monarchy was from despotism. He hoped it would remain so—that the time never would come, when the privileges of a citizen and a freeholder, would be conferred on every vagabond who might wander amongst us; for he distrusted this vagrant patriotism—that we might never be reduced to the state described by a satirist, more pious for wit than ingenuously; a saty, "where every blackguard rascal is a king."

Mr. B. observed, that he believed the gentleman, (Mr. Morehead) himself, was not willing to go the whole length to which this principle of disorganization would lead him. He was induced to believe so from the second division of his argument. In this he assumed population and taxation combined, as the proper basis of representation; and contended that out of our own mouths we are condemned. He begged leave to call the attention of the committee to this part of the subject. That gentleman, (Mr. Morehead) invites us to review the Comptroller's report. He tells us that from this it is evident, that (excluding the county of Wake) the Western counties pay into the State Treasury a sum exceeding what is paid by the Eastern counties; though by a comparatively small sum; in fact by what we may, on his subject, call a mere fraction, and hence concludes, that the representation is unequal, even on our own principles. Now, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. B. admitting that the gentleman's data are entirely correct, he asked the committee seriously, whether, when no real or practical evil existed, it was prudent or wise to demolish a fabric as venerable and as time honoured as our Constitution, solely for the purpose of attempting to rear another, whose symmetry or proportions might better please the eye? Whether it were proper to burn that noble "Magna Charta" of rights, which our ancestors have left us, because our self complacency induces us to believe, that we could write another which might read more trippingly on the tongue, or look better upon paper? Whether, in a nation comprising nearly a million of citizens, and many millions of wealth, because a mere fraction of either may not be fully represented, the very bonds of society should be dissolved? the government itself should be resolved into its original elements, and the Constitution, the Law and the Gospel,

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RICHARD GRIST,
Slade Pearce
on, 20th Dec. 1891.

...the... of the... and that... too with no security as to what will be the event of the convulsion; with an utter uncertainty as to what may be the nature of the "shapeless monster," springing out of this chaotic confusion. With a possibility, nay, I may say, a strong probability that our situation will be deteriorated by the experiment. For I fear, that at least our wisdom and our patriotism would be found unequal to the task of preserving equal rights and national liberty, by throwing around them barriers as impregnable as those which our ancestors have erected. But to return to the gentleman's data. He denied that they were entirely correct. With the greatest respect for the gentleman from Rockingham, he must be permitted to observe, that though he scrupulously told us the truth, he had cautiously abstained from disclosing to us the whole truth. It will be remarked, that up to this period of the debate, no mention has been made, by the gentleman or any other, of the vast sums of revenue which are poured into the lap of the general government, without a reference to these, we could never arrive at a correct conclusion. For without them the premises were incomplete. He would submit a few remarks to the committee on this subject, with a view of elucidating the question. He believed he might safely assert, that the individual towns of Newbern, Wilmington, Washington and Eden, paid into the national coffers more money than was derived from all the wealthy and widely extended regions of the West. He had no documents to which he could refer, for the establishment of this or any other facts of the same nature. He had taken no pains to procure them, for he did not expect to have shared in the debate. But he believed he hazarded nothing in asserting, that the excess which the Eastern counties paid into the general treasury, over and above what the Western counties paid in of the same fund, equalled, if it did not exceed, the ordinary revenue of the State of North Carolina. He insisted that the committee ought to take this fact into view, and to give it much weight, as bearing on the present question. Our relative representation in Congress is not affected by this excess of taxation; and it ought to be felt somewhere; it ought to be felt in this legislature. It is this sum paid into the treasury, which increases our navy, supports our army, and enables the administration of the Union to carry all its functions into due operation; for the better portion of the West and the East; for the general good. Giving then, this circumstance its due weight, taking this view of the subject, we perceive, that though their population exceeds ours, by more than one hundred thousand, yet we pay a double or triple quantum of taxation. And hence we may fairly conclude, that on the proposed basis of population and taxation combined, the present representation is equally proportioned between the Western and Eastern counties; at least as equally so, as is to be desired for any practical purposes.

Practical perfection, Mr. Chairman, is not to be expected from short-sighted humanity; least of all, is to be expected in political combinations. It can exist nowhere but in the fanciful visions of political theorists. On any practical system of representation, there will always be a fraction of population or wealth, not as well represented in some places as in others. But if no practical evil result therefrom, or the disproportion is not enormous, it is unnecessary, nay dangerous, to call into action the rude and unsteady hand of reform. Both population and wealth, are necessarily very fluctuating in a country so new as ours; where such great temptations are held out to enterprize: where industry is daily discovering new channels, into which it can be more profitably directed; and where those local attachments exist, in so slight a degree, which, in older countries, bind their inhabitants, though poor and enslaved, with indissoluble ties, to the hearth-stone of their ancestors. From the operation of one, or of all these circumstances combined, a section of country, which now boasts of its population and wealth, might, the next year, be drained of both; and the ratio of representation which one year was precisely just, would the next year in theory, at least, be odious and unequal. From the operation of the same causes, it sometimes happened, that in sections of the country where enterprize and industry had, for a long time, languished and slumbered in inaction, and wealth and population were at a dead stand; that a new impetus was given to both, from the discovery of some new source of employment. He believed that this was about to be the case in the Eastern counties, and that it would eventually be equalizing the population of the Eastern and Western divisions of the State. It is well known, that there are immense bodies of wilderness in the Eastern part of the State, some of which have never been trodden by the foot of civilization. They afford the most fertile soils in the State, though now uncultivated. He be-

lieved that we were not long from being attracted towards them; and gloried in the "promised land" with a rapture and delight. The genius of enterprise and labor, wearied with repose, had already aroused from inaction—and was preparing with renewed vigor, to address himself to the grateful labor. Experiments had been made; and these lands had been found to render an ample and abundant reward to the agriculturalist. Now, Sir, when under these auspices, our widely extended swamp and pocones shall have been reclaimed by the hand of cultivation; when our deserts shall smile; and our wilderness blossom as the rose; (and ere long, I trust they will,) then Sir, I believe, that the scale even of population will preponderate in the East.

But we are told, Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. B.) that now is the accepted time to examine and amend our rotten Constitution—that in this interval of peace; this era of good feelings, when no party excitement exists, we should address ourselves seriously to the task of altering the rotten work of our ancestors: we are told also, that we are as wise and as patriotic; perhaps wiser—and more patriotic than they were; and consequently, perfectly competent to perform that necessary, but irrevocable duty. On this occasion, Sir, (with my friend from Newbern,) I cannot but advert with pain to the bold and promissory language with which the gentlemen from the West denounce the Constitution; and I had almost said, menaced its supporters. We are plainly told, that if we do not consent peaceably to the alteration of the Constitution, they will forcibly alter it: if we do not vote for the resolutions on the table—they will have a Convention; they will destroy the Constitution. I have heard, (said Mr. B.) this language held out of doors; even there I heard it, with surprise. But he was grieved and dismayed, that in the face of the people in this hall, such sentiments and such language, should be boldly uttered and seriously defended. Does this language bespeak that cool and temperate spirit, that total absence of party feeling, or that noble disinterestedness, which submits to partial evil for the general good; which we ought to expect in a Convention? Or did these sentiments encourage us in believing, that in a Convention in these days, we could hope to assemble legislators, as cautious and as wise; or patriots as pure and as single-hearted, as were they, whose names are subscribed to our present Constitution? He feared not. Much as he respected the friends of the Resolutions on the table: much as he respected his own Eastern friends, he confessed, he respected the patriots and heroes of '76 more: he had not sufficient self-complacency, to believe that we are as wise or as patriotic as they were; far less did he believe, that we are wiser or more patriotic. And on this score, the sentiment, proclaimed by the gentlemen in opposition, had perfected his belief—they had exalted it to faith. He feared, that the rapid increase of luxury and wealth; the wide-spread influence of Banks and other corporations; the prevalence of a spirit of faction in some places, and of aristocracy in others, had tended to sap the foundations of public spirit every where; and had thereby, in some degree, enervated and corrupted genuine republican principles.

Mr. B. asserted that it was unwise and dangerous to tamper with old Institutions, on any occasions, but those of the most emergency; it was most unwise to sacrifice a positive good, for the existence of mere visionary evils. Constitutions ought not to be destroyed, for trivial reasons, or imaginary grievances. They were intended as a solemn record of principles; they should be fixed, lasting, durable, permanent. Not like municipal laws, which being applicable to the changeable transactions of ordinary life, should change as they do; and which the same power that breathed them into existence one year, might annihilate the next. They should not be placed in the power of the lordlings of faction—nor treated as the toys or playthings of ambition. He repeated it, they should not be altered or destroyed for aught, but real and serious grievances. None such existed. He called on the Gentlemen from the West to point them out if there were any. Though the preponderance of power is in the East, I ask them if it has ever been ungraciously exercised? Can the West complain of any unbrotherly sentiment which we have ever fostered? Any unkind, illiberal or unfriendly act, that we have sanctioned towards them? The Gentlemen from the West admit they cannot. They well know, that we are always ready to do their talents and merit ample justice, by the promptitude with which we confer upon them the offices of Government—in the improvement of roads & rivers, the public purse has been devoted almost exclusively to the West; its contents have been cheerfully distributed among them, with the most liberal hand, and the most lavish profusion.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. B.) though my reason were not fully con-

vinced of the utter impolicy of the resolutions on the table; which it most certainly is; the strong feeling of respect and veneration with which I have always regarded that glorious instrument; would induce me to hesitate long, ere, under any circumstance, I would assent to its destruction. When he called to mind, that it was the mantle, which was thrown around the first born of the Revolution, on its natal day; that it is the handy work of the patriots and heroes who achieved our independence—the rich reward of their toils; or the sacred price of their blood—and that it has protected us from our revolutionary vigorous maturity, he confessed that he felt for it the deepest veneration. When he recollected, that it had resisted the encroachments of power, and that turbulence of faction; that it shielded us through the storms and troubles of a secession glorious and bloody war, and still afforded its ample protection, whiter peace, and plenty, and happiness smiled on all our borders, the strongest confidence in its excellence, was added to his veneration. Feeling these sentiments, and feeling them deeply, he trusted that he should never stretch out an unhallowed hand to assist in its destruction.

(Debate to be continued.)



WASHINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 8, 1822.

The Mails.—The Contractor between Halifax and Tarboro continues to withhold from us the Mails from the north—and are now due. Our Mails for the north remain in Tarboro and how long they, through the obstinacy of this Contractor, and the Halifax Commissioners will remain there, we cannot say.

The Citizens of this town were on Monday night last about 12 o'clock, alarmed with the appalling cry of *Fire*—It took place in a work shop which was nearly enveloped in flames ere it was discovered. The fire communicated to an old uninhabited house and consumed it. The kitchen attached to the residence of G. H. Congleton caught and seemed destined to destruction, but by the greatest exertions was providentially saved. Too much praise cannot be given our backs for their cheerful and uncommon exertion on this occasion.

COMMUNICATED FROM TARBOROUGH.
MR. EDITOR, We have not heard of a more unprecedented usurpation of power, than has lately been exercised by the Commissioners of the Town of Halifax, who in violation of every principle of justice, have arrogantly detained the United States Mail for two weeks past, and peremptorily refused to forward even the letters addressed to Tarborough although a young gentleman of respectability and integrity was specially sent by the Post Master for that purpose. Had the necessary enquiries been made, before the adoption of this arbitrary procedure, it would have been discovered, that no danger need to have been apprehended by the Citizens of Halifax, from a continuance of the mail, as no case of Small Pox existed at the Post Office, as had been reported, nor at any other house on the Main Street; great precaution having been used to remove the sick to comfortable situations remote from public intercourse—so that travellers, and others having business to transact, might be protected from the contagion.

The citizens of Tarborough had no reason to expect such unkind and illiberal treatment. Although they have been visited by a great and unexpected calamity, and have suffered many serious privations; yet they never supposed that the Municipal regulations of any of the neighbouring towns would have interfered with their privileges as Citizens.

'Tis a season of the year, when our merchants are anxious to effect insurance, on their shipments of produce, and remittances to the North; but should a valuable cargo be lost, for want of timely insurance would the Commissioners of Halifax, however great may be their ability feel an inclination, to remunerate the sufferers? [We presume they would not—and beg leave to inform the Commissioners of Halifax, (if we are not ourselves mistaken)] that the United States Mail between Philadelphia and New York, Boston &c is never stopped on account of Small Pox, or even the Yellow Fever—Yet Halifax has presumed to do, what Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. have never done.—ED. RECORDER.]

To the Editor.
Tarborough, Feb. 2d. 1822.
Sir—Having understood that many extravagant, and unfounded reports have been circulated with regard to the mortality of the Small Pox, which has prevailed among us for the last four weeks, I feel it my duty as a resident Physician, to give the public through the medium of your paper, a correct statement of the extent of the disease, and the present health of our citizens. Fifty two cases of natural Small Pox, have occurred in the County of Edgecombe, thirty of which were in the town of Tarborough. Of this number, six cases terminated fatally, four in town and two in the country. Two more cases I have heard of, in the adjoining county of Nash, one of which was fatal, making in the aggregate 54 cases and 7 deaths. There are now but six persons sick in town and four or five in the country and as no new case has occurred in the last 12 days, I have no doubt, from the general and extensive vaccination, that has taken place, that the disease, in a short time will be entirely arrested.

From the unfortunate introduction of this disease among us, our town has sustained an almost incalculable loss, which has been increased, not only from the exorbitant accounts of those who were ignorant of our real situation, but I am sorry to add from the negligence of those whose duty it was to have given correct and regular reports of the progress of the disease.

By giving this an insertion in your paper, you will be doing an act of justice to the community, and oblige particularly Your respectful humble servant,
BEN. B. HUNTER.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have heard of the deaths of Mr. Mosely Porter, and Mrs. Wiggins, the wife of Mr. Thomas Wiggins, both in the neighborhood of Swift creek—2 of the cases which I enumerated in the county. H.

RESTRICTION LAWS.
Scarcely any papers in the United States complained of those laws of Congress

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For the American Recorder.
MR. EDITOR,
I have frequently admired the judicious selection of matter with which the columns of the Recorder are enriched and highly approve your proceeding in a late case where discussion had unfortunately been supplanted by violence and argument by personal invective. A well organized and contemplative mind can derive no satisfaction even from a *le tableau "tete a tete"* on the aberrations of a fellow being, much less to behold his obliquities manifested in dread array before the world through the medium of a Public Recorder; a knowledge of our own imperfections and our observation on those of others ought to teach us, that few men however exemplary their visible deportment, can bear the test of such an ordeal, but would become obnoxious to a measure of reprobation, should a vivid corruscation flash on the dark side of their moral picture and exhibit its shaded tints to public view—but this is only a digression, my subject is *Soft Soap*; I wish to obtain the best method of conducting the process in the manufacture of this article; scarcely can an individual be found who is not acquainted with the general process and I am aware the success to a certain degree may be insured by any one who will blend the proper ingredients in the plainest manner; but how few are there who are acquainted with those precautions and minute attentions required to make the best and most perfect article with the greatest economy; in the consumption of Soft Soap is perpetually recurring, its liberal use indispensable to domestic comfort and the ingredients incessantly accumulating, it should be manufactured in every family, hence the importance of determining the particular process with all the minutiae necessary to its performance. Our illustrious Jefferson while at the helm of government wielding the despatches of Nine Millions freemen through a perplexing aera, condescended to instruct our housewives in the making of Persimmon Beer and his record will bear a lasting testimony to the fact that a mind truly great estimates nothing too humble for its attention, that can be useful to mankind. Let those, therefore, who possess the requisite information, illustrate the noble example set by this Philosopher and communicate the art, and Mr. Editor will no doubt assign the same an honorable station in your valuable paper.
C. BAPTISTOZ.

Beaufort County, Feb. 4th. 1822.
Among the new journals, which have started into existence with the present year, are the *Evening Gazette* at Beaufort and the *Mercury* at Charleston, both papers, and, as far as we can judge, from the specimens we have received, both promising fairly. From the latter (the Charleston Mercury,) we copy the following editorial remarks upon the subject of the late public meeting held in this town from which it will be seen, that a proceeding will probably take place at Charleston for the purpose of adopting memorial to Congress respecting the restrictive laws of 1818 and 1820.
Nor. Hen.

RESTRICTION LAWS.
Scarcely any papers in the United States complained of those laws of Congress

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prohibit the intercourse with the British Islands and this country, in British vessels, but the papers of Norfolk. They appear to have been always feelingly alive to their policy, and to the immediate loss that fell upon the trade of their quarter of the globe. Able writers have handled this subject in these papers, and to our apprehension the arguments that they produced and the statements that they gave were conclusive in the demonstration, that, the mischief operated by the restrictive laws were in no one way, compensated by any, even a trivial advantage. At length, the inhabitants of Norfolk have resolved to lay their sufferings from this cause, before Congress in the way of memorial or petition; and a committee has been appointed in town meeting to act in behalf of their fellow-citizens.

It we, in this department of the Union, have not felt the pressure of these prohibitory laws with the severity that the people of Norfolk, and its vicinity have, it is because we have had other and more valuable branches of commerce open than they possess. In keeping our main channels of trade free, we have lost sight of more unimportant matters—as long as Cotton and Rice went freely out of market we seem to have been contented.

Nevertheless, the loss that the two Carolines and Georgia have sustained, by the non-intercourse with the British W India Islands, has been very heavy. Lumber of every kind is scarcely worth one-fourth of the price that an opening of these markets would cause it to command; and this that used to be one very great source of wealth to the Southern States is rendered unproductive. Our forests are useless, unless we can export their growth, and the extensive and costly saw mills that are erected in various parts of the country are, in a measure, unemployed.

The revenue of the country suffers like wise by these restrictions; British vessels that used to come to Southern ports brought their cargoes of West India produce, with which to purchase their supplies, and these cargoes increased the customs. In short, while this branch of trade was open, we sold the products of the forest at fair and profitable prices, and hands now idle were advantageously employed—the revenue of the Custom House was increased; wharves, piers, shipwrights, shipchandlers, & dealers in provisions, and in all the common necessaries of life, derived each his benefit; and all those thousand, nameless additions to wealth and activity that arise from a free and unfettered commerce, were constantly attracted to us. We had too, on the other hand, the ordinary groceries, such as coffee, sugar, &c. of a better quality and at cheaper rates than we can now obtain them.

The sensible object that these restrictions were enacted to obtain, was to induce Great Britain to allow us a trade in our own vessels with her colonies. If we wait for this to happen the restriction will most probably last for ever; and shall we be so unwise as to throw away, entirely, a desirable branch of commerce, in a vain and hopeless attempt, to compel a foreign power to alter her whole scheme of colonial policy?

We have been led into these remarks by the suggestions of some gentlemen of this city, who expressed their wishes that the citizens of Charleston would imitate those of Norfolk and memorialize Congress upon the evil influence of the restriction laws.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last in Pitt county by Wm. Clark, Esq. SETE WILSON, Esq. of this county to Mrs. — Moore relict of Jacob Moore dec'd of said county.

OBITUARY.

This day, a servant of God, a veteran in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, entered into the joy of her Lord. Mrs. Elizabeth Young, late relict of Mr. Samuel Young dec'd. of this place, departed this transitory life, aged about 53 years. This truly excellent woman has devoted the larger half of this period, to the service of her God; in very early life, she sought, and obtained redemption through the blood of Christ, and with it, a clear evidence of her acceptance—which lasted until the feeble taper of life was extinguished. For many years, a member of the Methodist Society, in this place, her Christian course was blameless and harmless. No opposition nor heart rending trials, nor even the pressure of afflictions could for a day, divert her from her object, which was nothing less than an immortal Crown; none could separate her from the love of God, or his service. A stranger to health for the last two or three years, yet she counted these but light and but of a moment because they were working out for her a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. And now—she is gone—gone to her glorious reward, which fadeth not away; eternally in Heaven. Thus the Church of Christ has lost a valuable member, and her numerous friends a friend indeed. The sympathies of every kindred spirit, like those of the ever adorable Redeemer,

at the grave of his friend Lazarus, forces out our tears at parting—and tells but too certainly that our social intercourse on Earth is done no more to join in prayer and praise below. But our loss, is her eternal gain. In Heaven, far different feelings are awakened. O! what congratulations—at the happy happy meeting; all safe and far removed from the sorrows of mortality and sharing in a bliss, full above measure and lasting beyond bounds.

Yes—"The soul of our sister is gone
"To heighten the triumph above;
"Exalted to Jesus's throne,
"And clasped in the arms of his love
"He looks—and his servants in light
"The blessings ineffable meet
"He smiles—and they faint at the sight,
"And fell, overwhelmed at his feet.
"And O! Eternity seems as a day"

The tribute of
A FRIEND



MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Reading Room Books.

ARRIVED.
7th. Sloop Sally Cook, Ryder, N. York, 6 days Groceries to R. Grist—Left at the Bar on board bound Sloop Cordelia, Cook, also Short, Olive Branch, Waterman, also Schr. Olive, Cook, all for N. York, the Sloop Cashier, Hallock, for this Port next day, also Sloop Convey, Tuttle for Newbern.

8th. Arrived at the Bar, Schr. John Armistead, Capt. Neale, with Salt for Capt. Neale and J. C. Fowle.

Schr. Charles Hays, Russel N. Y. 4 days Merchandise to J. Mastin & Son, D. M. Lyons & R. Mount.

CLEARED.

3d. Schr. Franklin, Austin, Surinam Lumber &c. by J. Mastin & Son.

Schr. Nancy, Luther, N. Y. naval Stores by Eli Hoyt.

Schr. Carpenter's Son, Williams, N. Y. Naval Stores & Cotton by Eli Hoyt.

Garden Seed

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS—All of which is warranted to be of the first quality.

JOSEPH POTTS.

February 7, 1822—1w.

Sale of the Lots & Lands,

Lately Mr. Pearce's postponed

THE inclemency of the weather lately, having prevented some necessary surveying, the sale of the above property is unavoidably postponed until Monday the 18th inst, the first day of Beaufort County Court. It will then positively be sold at the Court House in Washington. All the title held by Mr. Pearce (believed to be good) will be made clear to the purchaser. The terms of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; the balance, one half to be paid on the first day of February 1823, and the other half on the first day of August following; to be punctually paid. At the same time and place a neat second hand Carriage & Harness, and a few articles belonging to the Estate will be sold, either on a credit of six months, or for approved notes, at the option of the purchaser.

RICHARD GRIST.

February 7, 1822.—2w345.

Doct. J. Elliot has removed his Office next door to Mr. E. Hoyt, where he can be consulted; or at his residence next west of Walter Hanrahan's Esq.

February 1, 1822.—3w344.

For Sale

50,000 R. O. Hhd Saws and some Heading, of superior quality—And about 25,000 feet of sawed Lumber.

Apply to THOMAS BARROW, Pungo Creek, Beaufort County, Feb. 1, 4w344.

Seed Oats, &c.

RICHARD GRIST, has for Sale a quantity of good Northern Seed Oats. In addition to other Groceries—Whiskey, Northern Gin, and Apple Brandy.

He also has for Sale on accommodating terms, a neat second hand Carriage, and a set of Blacksmith's Tools.
Dec 20—4f338.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

Mrs. McDonald

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has taken that large and commodious house formerly occupied by Asa Hardison, dec'd, and recently by Mr. James Hoskins, where she intends to keep a house for the accommodation of travellers and others who may be disposed to call. Her table will always be supplied with the best the country affords, and her bar with the best of liquors—Her stables are good and will be well attended to, and the best of provender provided for horses.

Plymouth, N. C. Jan. 1, 1822—6w344

N. B. steady boarders taken on reasonable terms.

Horses and Chairs to let.

THE CELEBRATED ARABIAN HORSE MARK ANTHONY.

WILL stand the ensuing season in Pitt and Beaufort counties at the times and places named below. In consideration of the hardness of the times, and at the request of a number of gentlemen, the proprietor has been induced to put him at the following very reduced rates: Six dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering; Fifteen dollars the season, (but three dollars will be deducted therefrom if paid before the first of October); and Twenty dollars to insure a Foal. MARK ANTHONY is a full blooded Arabian, about fifteen hands high, and seven years old this spring. He was selected in Smyrna with great pains by one of the most competent judges from the best stock of horses in the country and imported in the ship Hercules into the United States from Smyrna direct about three years since.

He is a bay from head to shoulders, and the rest of his body milk white, beautifully spotted with black. He is most perfectly formed either for strength or appearance, and remarkably fleet, beating last fall in Virginia a Sir Archy horse, and two Diogenes—A Colt of his, two years old, said to be one of the most beautiful animals ever seen, sold lately to a gentleman in Frederick Town, (Maryland) for sixteen hundred dollars.

The season will commence on the 11th of March. The horse will stand at Greenville; Archibald Adams's on Little Contenton, eleven miles from Greenville; Yankee Hall and Washington—at Greenville on the 11th, and returning on the 15th; at Yankee Hall on the 16th; and at Washington the 18th & 19th, and will be so arranged that he shall be at each place once a fortnight through the season, terminating the 15th July. Such an opportunity of improving the breed of horses in this neighbourhood rarely offers.

All Mares sent to Yankee Hall will be fed if required at a charge of twenty five cents per day, but I will not be responsible for accidents or escapes in any case whatever.

ALEXANDER BRINKLEY.

Pitt County, 3d March, 1822.—1345.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold on the 28th day of February next, at the Court House in Washington, the following tracts of land, and lots, or as much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon and cost of advertising:

- 575 acres given in by Thomas Jordan
- 650 by Hannah Jordan
- 500 by William S. Bell
- 40 by Brickhouse Ezemoust
- 640 by William Eborn, jun.
- 125 by Thomas Hone
- 50 by Michael Lee, jun.
- 640 by Jeremiah Respass
- 600 by Jarvis B. Wright
- 2377 by William S. Holmes
- 150 by William Davis
- 950 by James R. Hooker
- 770 by John S. Smallwood for the heirs of Charles Smallwood, dec'd.
- 150 by William L. Lavender
- 100 by Daniel Bryan
- 150 by Anthony Mills
- 65 by John Mills
- 270 by Burton Allen, dec'd.
- 400 by John Holland
- 233 by Thomas Windley, jun.
- 209 by Samuel Chancey, senr.
- 200 by Miles Chancey
- by Alfred Scott
- 560 by Alligood Bainer
- 250 by Siancel Bainer
- 50 with a parcel of made ground, called the Castle, by Josiah C. Fowle
- 600 by John Bonner
- 2923 by Thomas P. Alston
- 39440 by John Fries

LOTS.

- No. 15, improved, by David S. Jones
- 39, do. by George Howard's heirs
- 56, 61, & 62, by Wm. W. Rodman, in Van Noorden Town
- 17, 23, & 30, by Tennent J. Bowen
- improved, by Wm. D. Gerry
- do. by Rich'd Jasper's heirs
- do. by Micajah T. Cotton
- do. by John Selby
- 4 & 5 do. by George A. Farris, for Margaret Woodley's heirs
- do. Thomas Acworth
- 1 of 2, do. in Pungo Town by William L. Lavender for Mary Robinson's heirs
- ALLEN GRIST, Late Sh'ff.
- Jan. 15th 1822. tds 343

For Sale or Rent.

THE Lot and improvements whereon the subscriber recently lived, in Union Line. On this Lot is a comfortable Dwelling House, with every convenient out house and now ready for the reception of a family. This property will be rented on very fair terms for one or more years—or sold a great bargain to any person desirous of owning it. For terms, apply to

E. HOELL.

Jan. 11, 1822.—4f314.

WANTED

AN Apprentice at this Office.

D HEARTT

Propose publishing in Hillsborough, N. C. a Religious Paper, to be entitled

North Carolina Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon glided with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity, and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers, the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth.—Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians, which would urge them to still greater exertions? For, though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause, or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness. May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water, wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely, there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period when, "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above all hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper. The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year, of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement is obtained.

Hillsborough, Oct. 17, 1821.

FOR SALE.

A neat Jersey Waggon.

Apply to THE PRIN. ER.

PRINTING

In general neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE RUSSIAN ANTHOLOGY.

A PUZZLE.

A WEDDING there was, and a dance there
must be,
And who shall be first? Thus all did
agree—
Old grandfathers, and grandmothers, should lead
the dance down,
Two fathers here, two mothers, should step the
same ground—
Two daughters stood up, and danced with
their sires;
(The room was so warm, they wanted no
fires.)
And also two sons, who danced with their
mothers,
Three sisters they were and danced with
three brothers,
Two uncles vouchsafed with nieces to
dance;
With nephews to jig it, it pleased two
aunts;
Three husbands would dance with none
but their wives,
(As bent so to do the rest of their lives)
The grand daughter chose the jolly grand-
son,
And bride, she would dance with bride-
groom or none
A company choice, their number to fix,
I told them all o'er, and found them but
SIX
All honest and true, from incest quite free,
Their marriages good;—Pray, how could
that be.

An Address to Seamen.

Delivered in the Meeting-House of the 2d
Parish in Portland, Me. on Sabbath Eve-
ning Oct. 28, 1821; at the request of the
Portland Auxiliary Marine Bible Society.

BY EDWARD PAYSON.

To every one who possesses a particle
of the spirit of our Savior, it cannot but be
highly gratifying to contemplate the gra-
dual expansion of Christian benevolence;
—the wide, and still wider circle of ob-
jects, which it has progressively extended
its arms to embrace, during the last forty
years. At the commencement of this
period, scarcely a solitary individual was
heard to raise his voice in favor of the
much injured and enslaved Africans. Now,
their cause is pleaded with success before
Parliaments and Senates; and powerful
States make it an object of attention, in
their negotiations with foreign powers.
Then, excepting in this country, the num-
erous children of the poor were left,
without education or moral instruction, a
prey to ignorance, and to every species of
vice. Now, in many parts of Europe,
national societies are formed, and schools
established on an extensive scale, to im-
prove, at once, their morals and their
minds. Then, the circulation of the scrip-
tures was confined within comparatively
narrow limits; and, of those by whom they
were possessed, very few even thought of
sending them to the destitute. Now,
thousands of hands are opened to distri-
bute, and tens of thousands extended to
receive, the inestimable gift. Then, the
religious interests of the heathen were
neglected. Now, the heralds of the cross
preach to them, in many different lan-
guages, and in widely distant parts of
the world, "the unsearchable riches of Christ."
Then, no provision was made for the
spiritual wants of our own destitute coun-
trymen. Now, means are in operation,
to furnish them with able and faithful
religious instructors. Then, the descen-
dants of Abraham were forgotten, or re-
membered only to be despised. Now,
vigorous and widely extended efforts are
made, to effect their conversion of Chris-
tianity. Then too, mariners, composing
a numerous and highly useful class of citi-
zens in every commercial country, and
forming a kind of connecting link—between
the different nations and parts of the
world, were left to suffer, in their full
force, all those moral and religious pri-
vations, to which their occupation sub-
jects them, so that they might, with very
few exceptions, have exclaimed:—We
are men, "whom no one seeketh after;
no man careth for our souls." Not only
Christian nations, but Christian individ-
uals, while enjoying the foreign produc-
tions, procured for them by the toils and
perils of their seafaring brethren, seemed
to forget, that they were feasting on "the
price of blood;" the blood of neglected
and perishing immortals.

But to this long neglected class of so-
cieties also, Christian benevolence now ex-
tends her hand. Now, the spire of "the
mariner's church" rises in the midst of
commercial cities, pointing the tempest
tossed sons of ocean to a heaven of rest
above. Now, "the Bethel flag," under
which seamen and landmen unite to wor-
ship Him who governs earth and sea,
waives in many of their harbors. Now,
Marine Bible Societies are formed; and
"the chest of every sailor may contain, if

he will accept of it, that inestimable trea-
sure, the Book which makes men "wise
unto salvation."

We rejoice to see, in the "Portland
Marine Bible Society," a proof, that this
recently awakened spirit of concern for
the religious interests of seamen, lives and
breathes among ourselves. We rejoice
my seafaring friends, to see so many of
you assembled here, on this occasion.
Most cordially do we bid you welcome.
Thousand times welcome to the temple of
Him, who is no less your God than ours.
Welcome, welcome, weary, weather bea-
ten sailor, to the place, where rest is offer-
ed to the weary in the name of Jesus
Christ. For you, this place is now open-
ed. For you this Bible Society was form-
ed. For you this meeting was appointed.
For you our united prayers have now
ascended before the mercy seat of Heaven.
You it is, whom, as friends and brothers,
the speaker now proposes to address. And
why does he address you? Why have we
invited and welcomed you here, this even-
ing? Because you are our fellow crea-
tures, our fellow immortals. Because you
are our shipmates in the great ship of this
world; and are sailing with us to the
shores of eternity. Because you have
something within you, which thickens
and feels; and that something is an immortal
soul; a soul worth infinitely more than all
the merchandise, which you ever assisted
in conveying across the seas; a soul worth
more than all the stars which twinkle
above you, while keeping your evening
watch on deck; a soul, which will continue
to live, and to be happy or miserable, when
all those stars are quenched in everlasting
night. Yes, mark me, shipmates, you
have, each, such a soul within you; a soul
dear to Him who made it; a soul for
whose salvation Jesus Christ shed his
blood; and for the loss of which, the
whole world, could you gain it, would be
no compensation. This precious freight,
these immortal souls are embarked in
frail vessels, on the dangerous voyage of
life; a voyage, which you are even now
pursuing, and which will terminate, either
in the Port of Heaven, or in the Gulf of
Perdition. To one or the other of these
places, you are all bound. In one or the
other of them you will all land at death.
In which of them you shall land, will de-
pend on the course you steer. These are
the reasons why we feel concerned for
you; why we address you. We wish you
to steer a safe course. We know there is
but one such course. We wish you to
make sure of a good harbor, in which you
may rest quietly, after the toilsome voyage
of life is ended. We know there is but
one such harbor. We know that this har-
bor is not easy to find. We know that
the sea over which you sail is full of sun-
ken rocks and quicksands, on which many
a brother sailor has made shipwreck of
his soul. Your voyage is, therefore, ex-
ceedingly dangerous. We meet you pur-
suing this voyage and wish to speak you.
When you speak a vessel, one of the first
questions you ask her, is, "Where are you
bound?" Allow me to ask you the same
question. Ho, there, Creature of God,
Immortal Spirit, Voyager to Eternity!
Whither art thou bound?—Heard I the an-
swer aright? Was it, I don't know? Not
know where you are bound! Heard you
ever such an answer to this question be-
fore? Should you hear such an answer
from a spoken vessel, would you not con-
clude its crew to be either drunk or mad?
And would you not expect soon to hear of
its loss? Not know where you are bound!
and have you then, for so many years,
been beating about in the fogs of ignorance
and uncertainty; with no port in view;
the spot of storms and currents; driven
hither and thither as the winds change,
without any hope of ever making a harbor,
and liable, every moment, to strike upon a
lee shore? Not know where you are bound!
Alas, then, I fear you are bound
to the Gulf of Perdition; and that you will
be driven on the rocks of Despair, which
are now right ahead of you, and which,
sooner or later, bring up all, who know not
where they are bound, and who care not
what course they steer. If I have taken
my observation correctly, you are in the
Gulf Stream, a strong current which sets
directly into the Gulf, where you will find
no bottom, with a thousand fathom of line.
Not know where you are bound! You
must then be in distress. You have either
unshipped your rudder, or you have no
compass, chart, or quadrant on board; nor
any pilot who can carry you into the Port
of Heaven. And what pilot, you will per-
haps ask in reply, can carry us there?
Who can tell us, with certainty, that there
is any such port? On what chart is it laid
down? And how do we know how to
you know—how can any man know, that
what you have now told us is true?

These are the questions, shipmates, and
you shall have an answer; but allow me
first, to ask you a few questions.—Should
you see a fine ship, well built, handsomely
rigged, and completely equipped for a
voyage, could any man make you believe,
that she built herself? or that she was
built by chance? or that she sprung like
a bubble, out of the sea? Would you not

feel as certain, that she was the work of
some builder, as if you had stood by, and
seen him shape every timber, and drive
every bolt? And can you, then, believe,
that this great ship, the world, built itself?
or that it was built by chance? or that it
sprang out of nothing without any cause?
Do you not feel as certain, that it was
made by some great and wise and power-
ful builder, as if you had stood by and seen
him make it? Yes, you will say, every
ship is built by some man; but He that
built all things must be more than man;
He must be God.

Another question. Should you see a
vessel go every year, for many years suc-
cessively, to a distant port, and return at
a set time; performing all her voyages
with perfect regularity, and never going
a cable's length out of her course, nor be-
ing a day out of her time, could you be
made to believe, that she had no comman-
der, pilot, or helmsman on board; that
she went and came of her own accord;
or that she had nothing to steer her but the
wind? Would you have any more doubt
that she was under the command of some
skilful navigator, than if you were on
board, and saw him look then, once more
at this great ship, the world. See how
regularly she makes her annual voyage
round the sun, without ever getting out of
her course, or being a day out of her time.
Should she gain or lose a single day in
making this voyage, what would all your
Nautical tables be good for? Now, would
she go and come with such perfect regu-
larity and exactness of her own accord?
or with no one to regulate her course?
Can you any more doubt that she is under
the direction of some skilful commander,
than if you saw him regulating all her mo-
tions? But if the world has a pilot, a com-
mander, who is he? Aye, shipmates, who
is he? Is it any of her crew? You know,
that if they should all unite their strength,
they could neither move her, nor alter
her course a hair's breadth. Who, then,
can it be? But why need I say. Who
can regulate all the motions of the world
except He, that made the world. And
remember, shipmates, if God is here to
regulate her course, he must be here to
see how the crew behave.

Once more. Would a wise owner put
a crew on board a vessel, and send her to
sea, bound on a long voyage, without a
compass, chart, quadrant, or pilot, to be
driven just where the winds and waves
might carry her, till she foundered, or
went to pieces on some rocky shore? No,
you reply, no wise owner, no man, that
cared anything either for the ship or
the ship's company, would act in this
manner. And would the good the all-
wise God then, who made the world, and
placed us in it, act in such a manner?
Certainly not. It would be insulting him
to think so. You may be certain there-
fore, that he has taken care to provide a
safe harbor, in which, when the voyage
of life is ended, we may ride secure from
every danger, that he has furnished us
with every thing necessary to assist us in
shaping our course for that harbor; and
that he has provided a skilful pilot, who
will carry us into it, if we put ourselves
under his care. And, shipmates, we can
tell you, for God has told us, that he actu-
ally has done all this. As a harbor, he
has prepared Heaven for us; a place so
glorious, that the sun is not fit to be a
lamp in it. Could you grasp the world
like an orange, and squeeze all the hap-
piness it affords into a single cup, it would
be nothing to one drop of the waters of
life, which flow there like a river. For a
commander and pilot, he has given us his
own son, Jesus Christ, the Captain of sal-
vation; beyond all comparison the most
skilful, kind, and careful commander, that
ever seamen sailed under. He can carry
you, and he alone can carry you, safely
into the Port of Heaven. No soul ever
found its way into that Port without him.
No soul which put itself under his care,
was ever lost. Finally, for a compass,
chart, and quadrant, God has given us the
Bible; and most completely does it answer
the purpose of all three. By this book,
as a compass, you may shape your course
correctly; for it will always traverse
freely, and it has no variation. By this
book, as a quadrant, you may at any time,
by night or by day, take an observation,
and find out exactly where you are. And
in this book, as on a chart, not only the
Port of Heaven, but your whole course,
with every rock, shoal and breaker, on
which you can possibly strike, is most ac-
curately laid down. If then, you make a
proper use of this book, mind your helm,
keep a good look out, and carefully ob-
serve your pilot's direction, you will with-
out fail, make a prosperous voyage, and
reach the Port of Heaven in safety. I may
not, however, be amiss, to give a few hints
respecting the first part of your course.

If you examine your chart, you will find
put down, not far from the latitude in
which you now are, a most dangerous rock
called, the Rock of Intemperance, or
Drunkard's Rock. This rock, on which
there is a high beacon, is almost white
with the bones of poor sailors, who have
been cast away upon it. You must be

careful to give this rock a good birth, for
here is a very strong current setting to-
wards it. If you ever get into that cur-
rent, you will find it very difficult getting
out again; and will be almost sure to
strike and go to pieces. You will often
find a parcel of wreckers round this rock,
who will try to persuade you that it is not
dangerous, and that there is no current.
But take care how you believe them.
Their only object is plunder.

Not far from this terrible rock, you will
find marked, a whirlpool, almost equally
dangerous, called, the Whirlpool of Bad
Company. Indeed this whirlpool, often
throws vessels upon Drunkard's Rock, as
it hurries them round. It lies just outside
the Gulf of Perdition; and every thing
which it swallows up, is thrown into that
gulf. It is surrounded by several little
eddies, which often draw mariners into it,
before they know where they are. Keep
a good look out then for these eddies, and
steer wide of this whirlpool; for it has
swallowed up more sailors, than ever
the sea did. In fact it is a complete Hell
Gate.

Besides this whirlpool and rock, there
are several shoals laid down in your chart,
which I cannot now stay to describe. In-
deed these seas are full of them, which
makes sailing here extremely dangerous.
If you would be sure to shun them all, and
to keep clear of the terrible gulf, already
mentioned, you must immediately go about,
make a signal for a pilot, and steer for the
Straits of Repentance, which you will then
see right ahead. These straits, which are
very narrow, form the only passage out of
the dangerous seas you have been navi-
gating, into the great Pacific Ocean, some-
times called the Safe Sea, or Sea of Sal-
vation, on the further shore of which lies
your port. It is not very pleasant passing
these straits; and therefore many naviga-
tors have tried hard to find another pas-
sage. Indeed, some who pretend to be
pilots, will tell you there is another; but
they are wrong; for the great Master Pil-
lot himself has declared, that every one
who does not pass the Straits of Repen-
tance will certainly be lost.

(To be concluded in our next.)

DESCRIPTION OF DUBLIN.

No city in Europe has increased more
in size and magnificence during the last
two centuries, than the Irish metropolis.
Its walls in 1610, including those of the
Castle, did not cover an Irish mile. These
walls were connected by towers, placed in
different commanding situations, which
are particularly described in the history
of this ancient state. Now the length of
the city, from east to west, is little short of
three miles, and its breadth is almost
equal. The whole is nearly surrounded by
the circular road, without which is a
grand canal on the south, and the royal
canal on the north—canals which, in point
of width and depth, are far superior to
any thing which has been witnessed in
England. Whether their utility is pro-
portioned to their extent is another ques-
tion. In 1810, the number of streets and
lanes in Dublin would not amount to 300;
now there are about 750 streets, squares,
lanes, and courts; more than 20,000 houses,
and above 200,000 inhabitants.

The Government of Ireland, since the
period of the English conquests, has been
uniformly committed to a Viceroy, an of-
fice which has ever been considered a
place of dignity, little inferior to royalty
itself. Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath,
was the first Viceroy, under the title of
Lord Justice. Until the reign of Henry
the VIII. the office was frequently confer-
red upon branches of the royal family,
but was sometimes filled by persons who
had not even arrived at the peerage. But
since the commencement of the reign of
Charles II. noblemen of high rank have
generally been placed in this station.

His Excellency's household consists of
a private secretary, steward, comptroller,
gentleman usher, chamberlain, and mas-
ter of the horse, with several gentlemen
of the bedchamber, gentlemen at large,
chaplains, aid de-camps, pages, and a
company of battle ax guards.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

A VARIETY of those blanks mostly in
use, are now, and will be constantly
kept for sale, at the Silversmith's Shop of
Mr. Edward Hoell on Main Street, immedi-
ately opposite the present residence of S. M.
Joseph.

TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every
Friday, at THREE dollars per annum in ad-
vance, or half yearly in advance, or four dollars
if not paid within the year.—Subscribers
residing out of the District, to pay yearly
in advance.

No paper discontinued until arrears are
paid, and orders to that effect either verbal
or in writing, from the Subscriber, must be
the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines
will be inserted at 60 cents the first time, and
for each continuance.

All advertisements will be continued, and
otherwise ordered, and each charged.